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EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Larva, stage I, side view, $\times 60$.

Fig. 2. One of the branched horns (subdorsal tubercles of joints 4 to 12), enlarged.

Fig. 3. Rear view of the larva, stage I, showing the setæ of the last two segments.

Fig. 4. Larva, stage II, side view, $\times 40$.

Fig. 5. One of the lateral tubercles more enlarged, showing setæ and granules.

Fig. 6. A lateral tubercle, stage III, much enlarged.

Fig. 7. A subdorsal tubercle of the same stage.

Fig. 8. A lateral depressed space (4) with skin granules, stage V.

Fig. 9. The same, some of the granules more enlarged.

Fig. 10. Skin granules of stage VI, enlarged.

Fig. 11. Mature larva, stage VII, dorsal view, $\times 5$.

Fig. 12. Skin granules of stage VII, enlarged.

Fig. 13. Moth of *Cochlidion avellana*.

A NEW GENUS OF COCHLIDIONIDÆ FROM VIRGINIA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Isochætes, gen. nov.

Male antennæ shortly bipectinate to the tips, the pectinations longest centrally. Palpi upturned, not reaching the vertex, yet nearly so, evenly, smoothly scaled, third joint distinct, three times as long as wide. Legs slender, front and hind ones sparsely hairy, middle legs densely tufted on tibia and two basal tarsal joints; middle and hind legs with long apical spurs. Venation as in *Phobetron*; primaries with veins 2 and 3 separate, 7 from apex of cell, 8 to 10 stalked, veins all present; secondaries with 6 and 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with cell to near middle; costa convex; pattern of markings as in *Phobetron*.

I. beutenmülleri Hy. Edw.

Male warm ochraceous; thorax and fore wings marked ill-definedly with light brown and dark purplish brown. Hind wings blackish, fringe and abdomen dull ochreous. The pattern of markings recalls that of the female *Phobetron pithecium*. The ochreous ground color is shaded with pale purplish; a brown, dentate t. a. line on inner half of wing and a short basal streak; a curved t. p. shaded band, traversed by a small U-shaped mark resting on veins 3 and 5, the open end outward; this mark and two dots on the fringe opposite the lower limb of the U, dark purple brown.

One male, Alexander County, Virginia. Differs from the ♀ type in lacking all the dark purple brown shades. The ♀ has also four spurs on the hind tibiæ but otherwise agrees.

Larva.—This is the insect figured by Glover, (Ill. No. Am. Cont., Pl. 11, Fig. 1; Pl. 20, Fig. 40) and referred to by me in some detail (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., iv, 300).

The larva occurs sparingly in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., and has been known for a long time to the entomologists of the Department of Agriculture, but has not before been raised to maturity. There are some colored figures of the larva among the notes left by Dr. Riley and I have copied a description written by Mr. Pergande. Last season, with the kind assistance of Mr. Schwarz and Mr. Ashmead, I succeeded in getting a few larvæ from which the above described male moth was bred.

The larva has the arrangement of tubercles of *Phobetron* and only differs in their special modification. The subdorsal horns are of equal length, the lateral ones though covered by the subdorsals are rather long and slender and the whole larva is of a clear, pale green like glass, covered with the clear, spinulose hairs. Found on beech and oak.

ON THE EARLY STAGES OF SOME CALIFORNIA LEPIDOPTERA.

By D. W. COQUILLET.

Hydroecia angelica Smith.

The larvæ live singly in the stems of *Psoralea macrostachya*, sometimes causing the tops of the infested plants to die, but never killing the entire plant. Before pupating the larva gnaws a hole to the bark, but never or very seldom through it, then retires several (sometimes as much as eight) inches below this hole and closes the burrow both above and below itself, pupating within the cavity thus formed. The main burrow usually extends to, but never into the roots. The chrysalis is of the usual form, robust, polished, dark reddish brown and terminates behind in two diverging points; length, 22 mm. Eight of the